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THE BERLIOZ "REQUIEM"

A committee of prominent citizens, including an extraordinary performance of this remarkable musical composition to be given at New York City on April 1st as a Memorial to the Soldiers of All Nations who have died in the European War. All persons having a knowledge of sight reading are invited to participate. Registration and ticket sale, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at eight o'clock, at Hunter College, using entrance at 15th Street, east of Park Ave. Music Free. Mt. Westchester Musical Bureau, 1 West 24th Street.

STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS OFF CAPE RACE, SAYS RADIO

Tanker's Wireless Tells of Unidentified Vessel's Plight

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20.—A radio message stating that an unidentified steamer was in distress off Cape Race was relayed to the Marine and Fisheries Agency here to-day by the Cape Race station, which had received it from the tank steamer John D. Archibald. No position was given. It was assumed here that the tanker was unable to give further information because of weather conditions.

Government authorities stated that no vessel had been sent to the assistance of the steamer, as they had not succeeded in establishing communication with the station or with ships at sea since the receipt of the message earlier in the day.

MACKENSEN WINS TOWN ON SERETH

Russians Are Driven from Naresti in Battle During Snowstorm

CZAR'S SCOUTS CROSS PUTNA IN BOLD RAID

Field Post Seized and All Defenders Killed or Captured

London, Jan. 20.—Mackensen's troops took up the attack on the Sereth front again yesterday and, in a heavy snowstorm, captured by storm the village of Naresti, on the Sereth, near the mouth of the Rannica. Petrograd admits a retirement in this sector, but does not concede the loss of the town.

To the north of this region Russian scouts crossed the Putna about ten miles north of Focani and annihilated an enemy field post. All the garrison were either bayoneted or taken prisoner, Petrograd states.

North of the Suchitza Valley the Rumanians repeated their desperate attacks on the Teutonic lines, but failed to penetrate them. According to Berlin 400 Rumanians were taken captive and several hundred more killed.

In the Carpathians, north of Belbor, Russian detachments succeeded in piercing the enemy trenches, but were dislodged by a counter attack. In other mountain districts of Western Moldavia Teutonic assaults were beaten off. "In this section the enemy used exclusively explosive bullets," Petrograd states.

SWISS IN U. S. ORDERED HOME TO JOIN ARMY

Members of Three Mobilized Divisions Called Upon to Keep Pledge to Return

Washington, Jan. 20.—Swiss consulates in the United States and elsewhere throughout the world have been instructed to inform members of the second Swiss army division and parts of the fourth and fifth divisions, which are not already under arms, to return immediately to Switzerland and join the colors. Instructions to the consulates in this country passed through the Swiss legation here. The division will be mobilized on January 24.

According to information obtained from the legation to-day, the Swiss citizens who will be required to leave Switzerland will be permitted to leave Switzerland with the understanding that they would return if called.

The number of Swiss citizens in this country affected by the mobilization order is comparatively small.

GERMANS ATTACKING NEAR SWISS BORDER

London, Jan. 20.—The significant feature of the day's news from the West front lies in the reports of German and French operations in Alsace, near the Swiss frontier. Paris reports an attack by strong German detachments in the region of Altkirch, while Berlin announces the carrying out of successful enterprises by Württemberg troops between the Doller and the Rhine-Rhone Canal, less than twenty miles from the Swiss border.

These movements, apparently more determined than any for several days, are believed by observers here to be for the purpose of testing out the strength of the frontier defenses between Belfort and Basle.

On the rest of the West front only minor operations were carried out.

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Free View Jan. 25th—To Be Sold Jan. 29th, 30th and 31st

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From the collections of H. V. Jones, Esq., of Minneapolis; Mrs. Margaret F. Everit of Newark, and William H. Reid, Esq., of New Canaan, Conn.

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

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ficial information that the Yarrowdale was brought into the port of Swinemunde, Prussia.

News of the safe arrival of the Yarrowdale has added to the gratification expressed in the German press over the exploits of the mysterious German commerce raider, as reported from British sources. The name of the cruiser and its commander and all details regarding its size, speed and armament are being withheld by the naval authorities, and nothing was known until to-day about the arrival of the Yarrowdale, although she has been in port for more than a fortnight.

The nationality of the neutrals among the captured crews is unknown, but some of the captives are held as prisoners of war because they accepted service on armed merchantmen.

Count Westarp Demands Fulllest Use of U-Boats

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Count Westarp, leader of the Conservative party in the Reichstag, declared himself in favor of the fullest use of submarines in a speech at Magdeburg. Count Westarp said:

"Our utmost strength must now be thrown into the scales. . . . There is no weapon of warfare which we dare to withhold. We have too few weapons in hand against England, who no longer at this moment our colonies, has swept away our commercial marine and put a blockade into effect.

"If we want to make further progress against England we must strike her life nerve, her commercial fleet. We have already dealt England mighty blows in cruiser warfare, and it is technically possible to augment our achievements, but the chief thing is commercial warfare. It is a good sign that nobody feels it necessary to try to interfere with the plans and decisions of the military authorities, but that everybody has full confidence."

RAIDER CARRIES 20-FOOT U-BOATS

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two knots, I should say. She seldom used it, but she always had a full head of steam and was ready to jump to top speed at a moment's notice.

"I began wireless calls for help as soon as I sighted her, and kept it up till I got a shot across the bows. It was useless to try to escape."

The captain of the Radnorshire says: "Another ship was always with the raider. The captain of the raider treated us well, except that we were always locked below decks when another ship appeared. It was not till the new prisoners joined us that we knew what had happened. We were well fed, but, of course, we had to sleep on the decks."

Two Missing Ships Safe

"The captain of the raider knew what he was doing. He told me several days before the Hudson Maru appeared that she was coming, and that he was going to capture her and send us ashore on her. When he put us on her he kept several Hindus who had been on the Radnorshire, saying that he needed them in the stokehold, but would release them later."

Reassuring reports have been received at Pernambuco in regard to the 8,000-ton British liner Orteg, which was on her way to Pernambuco and was feared to have fallen a victim to the German raider. According to the reports in shipping circles the Orteg has reached safety, but her location is not announced.

The Royal Mail liner Drina, 11,483 tons gross, which had been the center of the operations of the German commerce raider and which had been reported sunk, entered the harbor of Rio de Janeiro this morning.

The Japanese steamship Hudson Maru, on arriving at Pernambuco on January 15 with the crews of some of the victims of the German raider, had no Germans on board, according to an official announcement made here to-day, and, consequently, it is stated, the vessel is absolutely free to leave port. Earlier information from Pernambuco had said that the Hudson Maru would

26 SHELLS HIT SHIP IN FIGHT WITH U-BOAT

Freighter Escapes After Firing 86 Shots at Pursuer

Officers of the British freighter Lindenham, which arrived here yesterday with her hull and cabins bearing the marks of twenty-six shells as evidence of the accurate aim of gunners aboard a German submarine, told how the ship carried on a running fight with a U-boat in the Mediterranean ten days before Christmas and found a haven in the lee of an island near Palermo.

The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes, according to Captain Hugh Jones, who pointed to one of the German shells which still protrudes from the woodwork above the steward's bunk.

The freighter, carrying a crew of twenty-eight men and a cargo of coal from Cardiff, Wales, was proceeding from Gibraltar to Naples, when the undersize craft signalled the Lindenham to stop. The vessel put on full speed ahead and the U-boat opened fire. "Our men counted 210 shells which she fired at us," said Captain Jones. "We replied with a 12-pounder mounted astern and fired eighty-six shots. We couldn't tell whether any took effect, but evidently they didn't do much damage, for the submarine kept up the pursuit for more than an hour and a half. Finally we made the lee of an island near Palermo and got out of range. The captain probably got tired of the chase and gave up."

The 12-pounder was removed from the Lindenham at Gibraltar on her return voyage, in accordance with the custom of vessels bound from the Mediterranean to the United States.

CAPTAIN AND 31 MEN DIE AFTER U-BOAT SINKS SHIP

Survivor Says Boatload of Sailors Was Lost After Quitting Vessel

Newport News, Va., Jan. 20.—Captain Mitchell and thirty-one men of the British steamer Cabotia, sent down October 20 by a German submarine, perished on the night the ship was torpedoed, according to T. W. Edgar, who was chief officer of the Cabotia. Edgar is here on the British steamer Kelvina.

Edgar said the crew left the Cabotia in four boats, one of them commanded by the captain. Two boats were picked up by the night, but nothing was heard of the others.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SENT DOWN

One British and Three Neutral Vessels Lost, Lloyds Announces

London, Jan. 20.—The sinking of four steamers, one of British and three of neutral registry, was announced to-day by Lloyds. The British was the steamer Naisica Court. The neutral steamers sunk were the Spanish Parahya and Marietta di Giorgio and the Norwegian Asp.

The Naisica Court was of 2,152 tons net; the Parahya, 1,887 tons net; the Marietta di Giorgio, 988 gross tons, and the Asp, 1,100 tons net.

PARIS SUGAR CARDS HELD UP

Expensive Census Needed Before Restrictions Go Into Effect

(By Cable to The Tribune)

Paris, Jan. 20.—The question of sugar cards still agitates the authorities of Paris and the Department of the Seine. Although it was proposed to put these tickets into circulation some time ago, it was suddenly discovered that a census of the population would be necessary.

This will cost \$40,000 and will involve considerable labor. The new regime will be delayed considerably, if it becomes effective at all.

WAR OFFICE VERSIONS OF RUMANIAN DRIVE

Berlin, Jan. 20.—To-day's official report says:

Front of Archduke Joseph.—North of the Suchitza Valley the Rumanians repeated their desperate attacks at the same points as on the preceding day. In addition to several hundred dead which are lying before our positions the aggressors lost 400 men in prisoners.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—A heavy snowstorm and insufficient light impeded the activity of our artillery. Nevertheless, the town of Naresti, situated on the Sereth, was taken yesterday by German troops by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting.

ASQUITH READY FOR HOT FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT

Food Prices and Shortage of Farm Labor to Provide Issue

By FRANCIS W. HIRST

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, Jan. 20.—It is safe to prophesy that another stormy parliamentary session is about to break. Indeed, I hear that Asquith has been reading Lucian in preparation for the fray. He will need all his knowledge of Latin for the coming oratorical test.

The chief topics of the British press at present are the activities of the new German commerce raider in the South Atlantic, indications of a renewal of submarine warfare on a large scale, and the vital subjects of food prices and the shortage of farm labor.

As for the peace question, in well-informed circles here it is not the opinion that the door to peace has been barred. On the other hand, many regard the Allied note as a skillfully framed basis for negotiations.

GUN TOWERS BUILT ON MERCHANTMEN

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has been the policy of attack, and always attack at sea.

Open Route to Holland

"There may be diplomatic difficulties connected with the arming of merchant vessels for attack, but surely these difficulties could easily be surmounted. Germany has directly challenged us, and has cut and stopped our route to Holland, a short distance of about eighty miles. The War Council should immediately set to work to devise a means for opening this line of communication."

The gun turret on the Aberlour has been designed upon the ideas contained in Lord Beresford's speech. The turret is slightly higher than the ship's bridge, and will have a complete sweep of the circle, the only obstacles to be avoided being the masts.

This gun turret is hidden by a novel system of "blinders" made of wooden struts and cross beams covered with canvas painted a dull "gray" to match the remainder of the vessel.

U. S. CONSULATE IS ROBBED

Paris, Jan. 20.—The American consulate at Algiers was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, according to a dispatch from the city, which was broken open and all papers in it were stolen.

GERMANS FREE MAIL SHIP

Six Passengers from the Prins Hendrik Held at Zebrugge

London, Jan. 20.—The Dutch mail steamer Prins Hendrik, which was taken into Zebrugge by German torpedo craft, has been released by the German authorities, says a Reuter dispatch from The Hague.

Six passengers on the Prins Hendrik were detained at Zebrugge, according to a Reuter dispatch from Flushing. Part of the mail also was taken from the steamer.

The Prins Hendrik was seized while bound for London. Two Americans, Robert Hill, of the commission for relief in Belgium, and a courier named Eastus, were passengers on the vessel, as were three Belgians.

LONDON MUNITIONS BLOW-UP KILLED 40

Continued from page 1

every side, but it was possible to see the wide extent of the damage.

Though the authorities began the work of rescue with the greatest speed, the district is so thickly populated that many obstacles hampered their efforts. It was the crowded condition of this section that was responsible for the many injuries, most of which were due to flying glass fragments.

Wiped Out in One Minute

By far the greater part of the destruction was accomplished in the minute of the explosion. At 6:52 a brilliant flame was visible from some parts of the city. Twenty or thirty seconds elapsed before the detonation came. By 6:53 the entire chemical works had been wiped off their foundations as if they were so much paper, and the shallow cellars of the surrounding houses were choked with smouldering debris.

The explosion exacted a heavy toll of life and property, but there were hardly a hitch—hardly an infinitesimal tremor—in the machinery of war. The wheels of military and civil life stirred and were soon grinding as smoothly as before. When I left the devastated section this afternoon swarms of wreckers and carpenters were making headway with the reconstruction, even as the homeless ones were clamoring over the debris in search of scarred household treasures. And rescuers were still engaged in looking for bodies among the water-soaked ruins.

To-day I walked through miles of streets around the scene of the disaster and got a close view of the damaged area. And the thing that struck me

most forcefully was this marvellously stolid, phlegmatic courage of the cock-stolid people of a higher class. Though tired, tear-stained faces peered out of windows and doorways in nearly every house for blocks around, there were no signs of panic, no hysterics. After seeing how these people bear up under such a catastrophe, one would expect to find them laughing and cheerful if they knew that to-morrow a million tons of dynamite would explode in the Bank of England.

Guard Location of Disaster

For obvious reasons it is impossible to give a detailed description of the wreckage area; it must necessarily follow the lines of an account of a Zeppelin raid. But there are certain facts that can be told without disclosing points valuable to the enemy.

The district shaken the worst by the

volcanic-like upheaval corresponds most nearly to the Williamsburg section of New York, though the homes are more squallid.

To London itself the explosion came as a deep roar, lasting only seconds, followed by several less distinct booms. Only a fleeting moment was the flare of light visible in the eastern sky. There was little evidence of panic on the central thoroughfares among the theatre crowds, though the curiosity was great. With the first flash of the explosion, according to eyewitnesses near the scene, great masses of flaming liquid and timber were hurled high in the air, and the factory itself became a furnace. The nearest houses were engulfed as the flood of fire poured down from above. The entire district was plunged into darkness, except for the flames' illumination.

The fire raged for more than a quarter of an hour before the firemen began their fight. Communications being suddenly cut off, the metropolitan apparatus could not bring assistance for some time. The firemen frantically concentrated their efforts on preventing the spreading of the flames to nearby factories.

Scores of military ambulances were

soon on the scene, although organized rescue work was found to be impossible for some time. As soon as possible public buildings and dwelling houses were transformed into temporary hospitals and the injured were cared for.

As a shift composed chiefly of women and girls had gone to work in the factory an hour before the explosion occurred, the casualties among them were large.

No American property was damaged and no American lives were lost, according to all reports.

Prussian Munitions Plant Blows Up; 10 Dead

London, Jan. 20.—Ten persons have been killed and twenty injured by an explosion in a munitions laboratory at Spandau, Prussia, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded to Reuter's office. The material damage was slight, according to the dispatch. Prior to the war there was at Spandau a large government establishment for the manufacture of artillery, firearms and ammunition.

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Appears in this week's issue of

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